# User Interfaces for a Robotic Distributed System



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## Rangers and Scouts



Heterogeneous robotic team

Rangers

General purpose off-road robots

**Scouts** 

Custom portable sensor platforms



## Scout Project Mission



- Develop distributed robots with various mobility and sensory modes for exploration of structures in urban warfare.
- Use standoff delivery via grenade launcher
- Data fusion and analysis are to be at a remote operator station
- Operate by remote and/or autonomous control

## Motivation



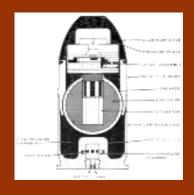


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#### M203 Grenade Launcher on M16









# Dual Use Opportunities



- Law Enforcement Agencies:
  - Hostage situations
  - Counter terrorist units in large cities
  - Fire and rescue
  - Disaster relief
- Coast Guard: vessel boarding and search
- FBI Fugitive Task Forces, FBI Crisis Response Team
- NASA space exploration programs

#### FBI Applications



- FBI Crisis Response Team (CRT), Quantico VA
  - National Counter Terrorist, Hostage Rescue Operations
  - CRT is a low volume, custom hardware user
  - CRT provides real-time learning and development grounds in a non-combat environment for distributed robotic systems
- FBI Fugitive Task Force Units
  - Similar environment to foot soldiers engaged in Military Operations in Urban Terrain (MOUT)
  - Single scouts, remotely controlled can reduce risk of entry to urban spaces

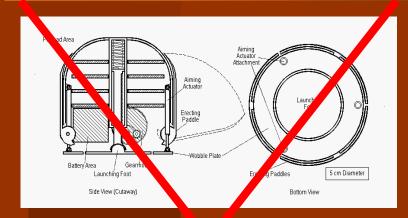
#### United States Special Operations Command

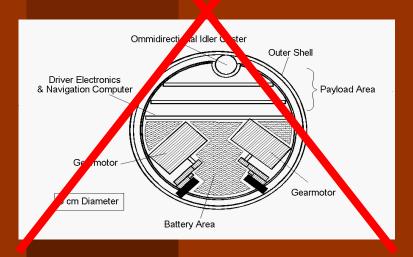


- Provide situational awareness for closed, hazardous, or restricted access spaces
- Provide single scouts for individual soldiers entering specific compartments or rooms.
- Distributed scout deployment prior to large scale building entry (MOUT)
- Scouts can be mission adaptable and reconfigurable as a MOUT expendable sentry: place and monitor, re-locate or patrol as required, abandon if overrun (self-destruction optional).

# Redesigned Scout







Grasshopper



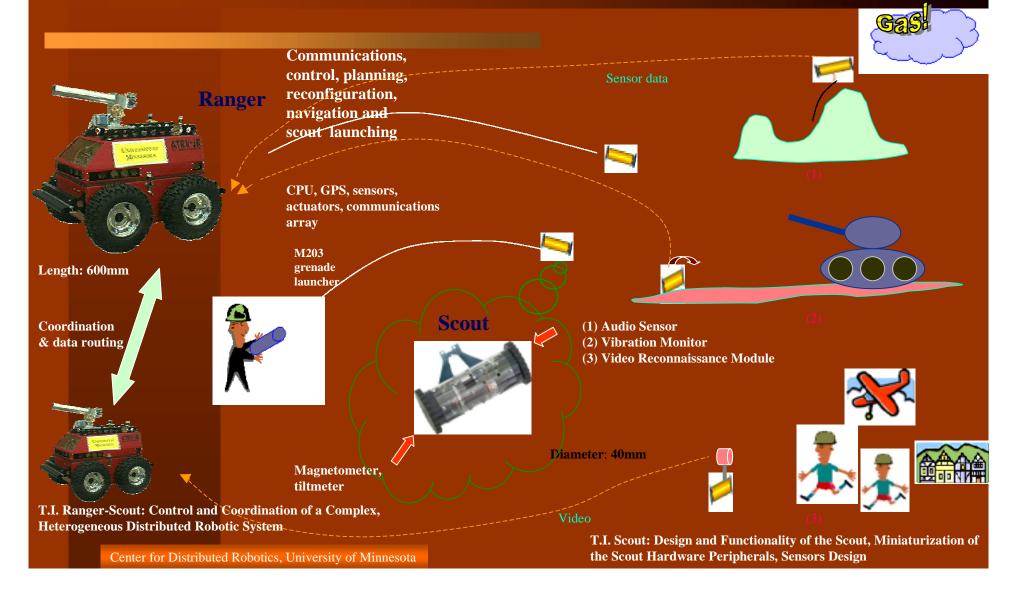
Rolling Ball



**Scout 2000** 

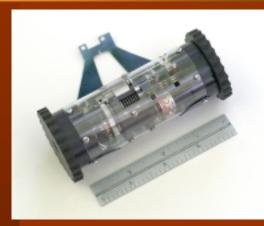
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#### Scout 2000 vs. Scout 1999





**Scout 2000** 



Scout 1999

- Complete electronic and electrical redesign
- Significantly improved power management
- Encoders have been added to the drive motors.
- The internal components have all been modularized to decrease assembly and repair time from hours to minutes.
- The jumping spring and winching motor have been improved to increase overall mechanical efficiency and the height of jumps.

# Scout Jumping Trial





(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)



(e)



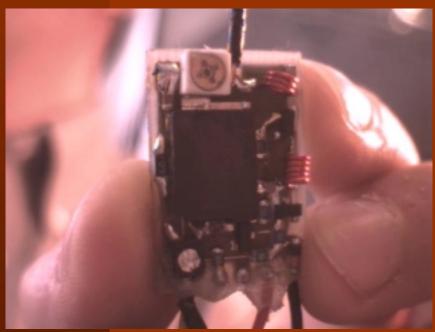
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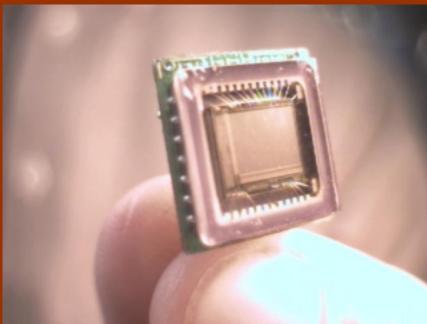
# Video Reconnaissance Module



#### VIDEO TRANSMITTER

#### VIDEO SENSOR





# Video Reconnaissance Module



#### **SENSOR**

- 1/2" B/W CMOS single-chip video sensor with automatic gain control
- 240 TV Lines resolution
- Miniature pinhole lens
- Power Consumption: 180 mW ( 20 mA @ 9 VDC)
- Video Output: 30 frames/s analog video

# Video Reconnaissance Module



PAN-TILT MECHANISM

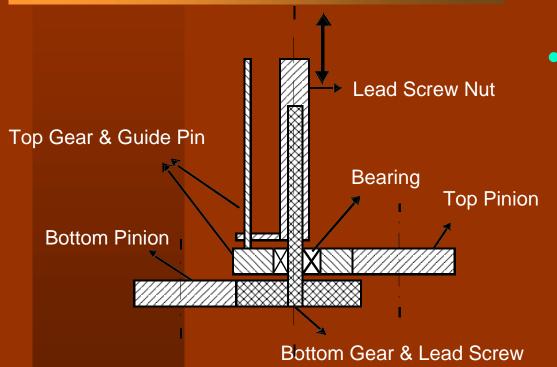
# Design Challenges



- Extremely limited payload volume.
- The structure should resist dynamic forces.
- The camera needs pan, tilt and raise up/down motions.
- Unlike common pan-tilt cameras, none of the actuators move with the camera, significantly easing cable management in the confined payload volume and increasing overall reliability.

#### Mechanism Operation





 A lead screw and a guide pin for the lead screw nut are actuated independently by two actuators. The lead screw nut will either go up and down or rotate around its axis. The axial motion of the nut is used in a tendon drive to tilt the camera while also raising it up. The rotation of the nut pans the camera.

# Scout with the Pan-Tilt Camera System







#### Motion Detection and Tracking

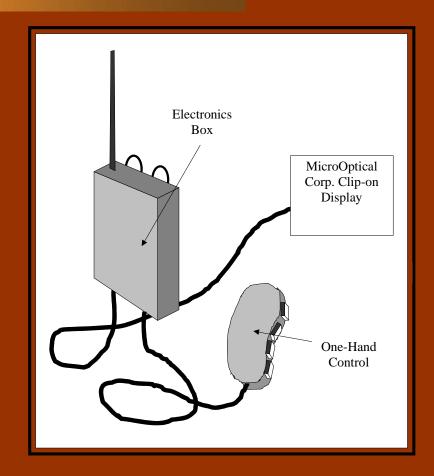


A computer vision algorithm was written to detect motion in the field of view and automatically track the center of motion.



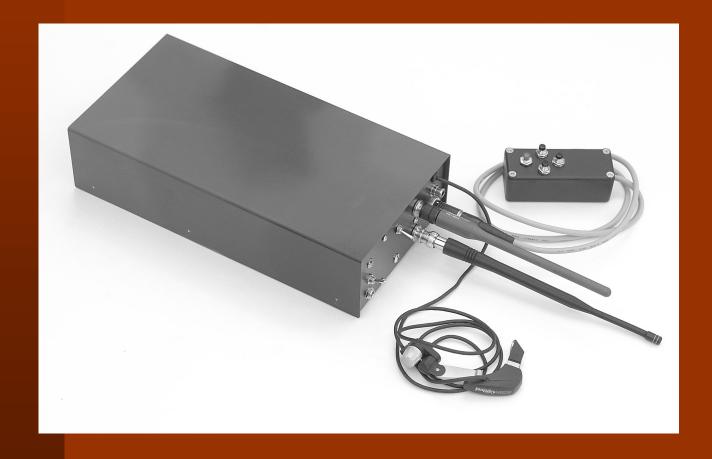
# MOUT-Cam: Scout User Interface





#### **MOUT-Cam Controller**





#### **MOUT-Cam Viewer**





#### **MOUT-Cam**





**PDA** interface



**Joystick** 

#### User Interfaces



Scout Control		
Joystick	HALT	IA III
	Payload	
On	<ul><li>◆ Payload On</li><li>◆ Payload Off</li></ul>	
♦ Off	Scout 2	
Out Winch In		Scout Video
Payload Duration (sec)  25.5  Payload Update Time (sec)  5		Status: Scout 2 OK

## Software Design Goals



- Distributed control
- Fault-tolerance
- Rapid system design
- Maximized resource exploitation
- Prioritized tasks

## Software Implementation



- CORBA
- XML
- C++

Backbone

**Mission Control** 

Resource Pool

User Interface

#### Mission Control

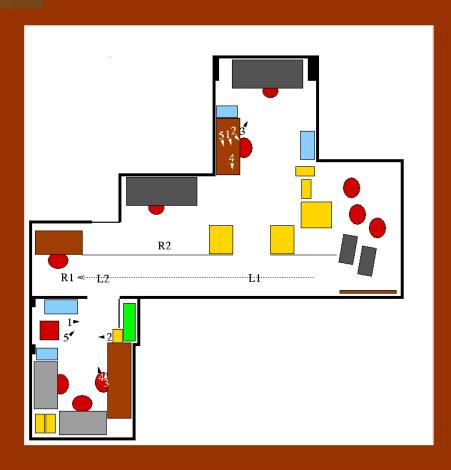


- "Brain"
- Prioritized behaviors
- Decomposition
- Parallel execution

# Example Mission

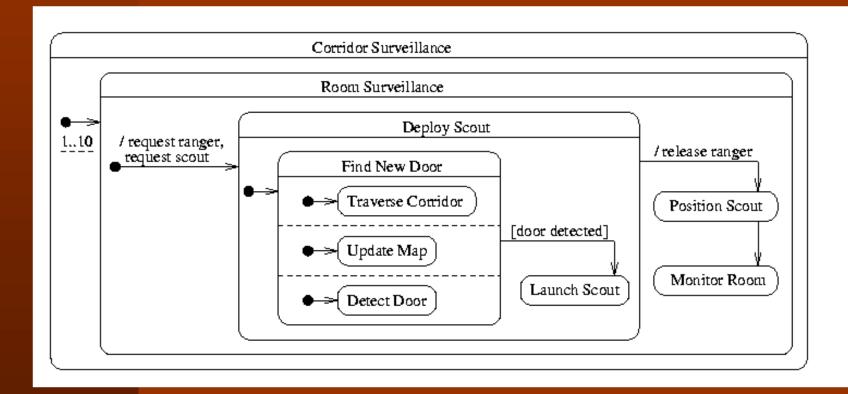


- Surveillance system
- Heterogeneous robot team
- Large number of robots
- Parallel execution



#### Surveillance Mission





## The Rangers



Real World Interface ATRV-Jr

Length = 65 cm

Width = 62 cm

Height = 36 cm

Weight = 50 kg

Speed = 1.5 m/sec

Payload = 25 kg

Battery life = 3-6 hrs

**Computer = 233 MHz Pentium** 

**Network** = 2.4 GHz wireless ethernet @ 2Mbps



# Scout Deployment Unit





Left View



**Front View** 

#### TerminatorBot - Alternate Scout



- Two 3-DoF arms that stow inside body
- Dual-use arms for both locomotion and manipulation
- Four locomotion gait classes:
  - "Swimming" gaits (dry land)
  - Narrow passage gait (no wider than body)
  - "Bumpy wheel" rolling gait
  - "Body-roll" dynamic gait



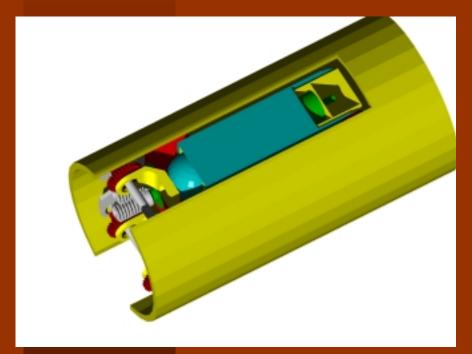




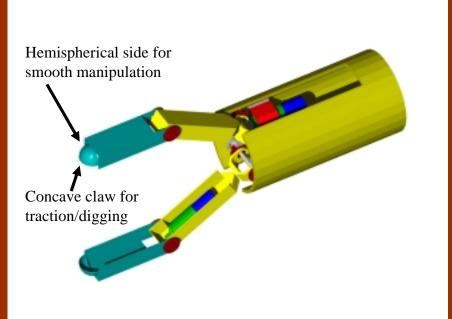
#### TerminatorBot Form Factor



#### **Stowed Configuration**



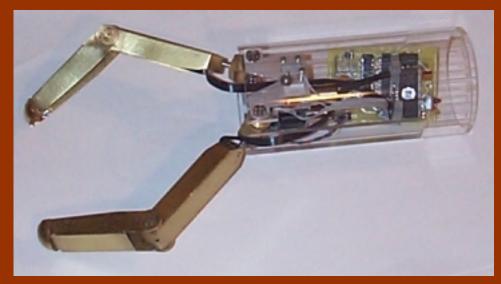
#### **Deployed Configuration**



#### TerminatorBot Prototype







- 1st prototype is 75 mm in diameter (approx. 2x scale)
- Self-contained microcontroller for joint-level control
- Tethered for cartesian control (manipulation, perceptual servoing)

#### General Innovation Items



- Design and functionality of the scouts
- Design of the ranger-scout system (launching, communication, navigation)
- Simple control and communication primitives that can be reconfigured for a variety of robot behaviors
- Development of a large (44 agents) heterogeneous distributed robotic system based on these scalable, reconfigurable behaviors and physical components
- Miniaturization of the scout hardware peripherals (e.g. sensing, communication, etc.) required innovation.

#### Conclusions



- Scout has proved to be a successful design
- Redesigned scout has long life and increased capabilities
- Various user interfaces have been developed
- Ranger-scout collaboration evolved to a useful level

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